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Amdt.Dated 3/3/2006  
Reply to Office Action of January 25, 2006

**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of the claims will replace all previous versions and listings of the claims in the application:

**Listing of the Claims**

1. (Original) A method for centrifugally separating a composite fluid into at least two of the component fluid parts therof, said method comprising
  - receiving a composite fluid from a fluid source in a separation layer having a fluid receiving area adjacent an axis of rotation, said separation layer having:
    - a fluid inlet channel having an inlet channel height;
    - a circumferential fluid separation channel, said separation channel having a proximal end and a distal end; and,
    - a first separated fluid outlet channel having a first height;
    - a second separated fluid outlet channel having a second height, said second outlet channel being adjacent said distal end of said separation channel and said first outlet channel being proximal from said second channel, wherein said second height is less than said first height and said first height is less than said inlet channel height;
    - placing said inlet channel in fluid communication with said fluid receiving area; and
    - placing said circumferential separation channel in fluid communication with said fluid inlet channel adjacent said proximal end of said separation channel and with each of said separated fluid outlet channels; and
    - placing at least one separated fluid outlet channels in fluid communication with a corresponding separated component fluid receiver; and
    - delivering at least one separated fluid component to a separated component fluid receiver.
2. (Original) A method according to Claim 1 in which the relationship of the respective inlet and outlet positions of said inlet and said at least one separated fluid outlet channels to each other provides a fluid pressure imbalance.

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3. (Original) A method according to Claim 1 further comprising placing the respective inlet and outlet positions of said inlet and said at least one separated fluid outlet channels to provide a fluid pressure imbalance which provides fluid flow control by driving the flow of a composite fluid and at least one component thereof forward from the receiving area, respectively through the inlet, circumferential and at least one outlet channels.

4. (Original) A method according to Claim 1 further comprising placing the respective inlet and outlet positions of said inlet and said at least one separated fluid outlet channels to each other to provide a fluid pressure imbalance for respective fluids flowing through the respective inlet and at least one outlet channels, and is defined as:

$$\rho_1 g_1 h_1 > \rho_2 g_2 h_2;$$

wherein the first position,  $h_1$ , represents the relative radial height of the inlet channel, and the second position,  $h_2$ , represents the relative radial height of the first outlet channel, wherein  $g_1$  and  $g_2$  are centrifugal acceleration values and  $\rho_1$  represents the density of the fluid in the inlet channel and  $\rho_2$  represents the density of the fluid in the least one outlet channel.

5. (Original) A method according to Claim 1 wherein the inlet position of the inlet channel is designated as  $h_1$  and, wherein the outlet position of the first outlet channel is  $h_2$ , and the outlet position of the second outlet channel is  $h_3$ , and wherein  $g_1$ ,  $g_2$  and  $g_3$  are centrifugal values, and  $\rho_1$  represents the density of the fluid in the fluid inlet channel,  $\rho_2$  represents the density of the fluid in the first outlet channel, and  $\rho_3$  represents the density of the fluid in the second outlet channel, and whereby these structural values are related to each other such that the inlet channel fluid dynamic pressure,  $\rho_1 g_1 h_1$ , is greater than either of the two outlet fluid dynamic pressures,  $\rho_2 g_2 h_2$  and  $\rho_3 g_3 h_3$ , as in:

$$\rho_1 g_1 h_1 > \rho_2 g_2 h_2 \text{ or, } \rho_1 g_1 h_1 > \rho_3 g_3 h_3 ;$$

so that fluid will flow from the fluid receiving area through the respective first and second outlet channels.

6. (Original) A method according to Claim 5 wherein the pgh values may be incrementally summed such that:  $\Sigma(\rho gh)_1 > \Sigma(\rho gh)_2$ , or,  $\Sigma(\rho gh)_1 > \Sigma(\rho gh)_3$ .

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7. (Original) A method according to Claim 5 wherein the  $\rho$  values are different for each term in the relationship such that the first  $\rho$  value, in  $\rho_1g_1h_1$ , is the density of the inlet composite fluid to be separated, whereas, the second and third  $\rho$  values, appearing in  $\rho_2g_2h_2$  and  $\rho_3g_3h_3$ , represent the densities of respective first and second separated fluid components.

8. (Original) A method according to Claim 5 wherein the  $\rho$  values are different for each term in the relationship such that the first  $\rho$  value, in  $\rho_1g_1h_1$ , is the density of the inlet composite fluid to be separated, the second and third  $\rho$  values, appearing in  $\rho_2g_2h_2$  and  $\rho_3g_3h_3$ , represent the densities of respective first and second separated fluid components, and  $\rho_2g_2h_2$  and  $\rho_3g_3h_3$  equalize with each other.

9. (Original) A method according to Claim 5 wherein the composite fluid to be separated is blood and the  $\rho$  values are different for each term in the relationship such that the first  $\rho$  value, in  $\rho_1g_1h_1$ , is the density of a whole blood composite fluid, whereas, the second and third  $\rho$  values, appearing in  $\rho_2g_2h_2$  and  $\rho_3g_3h_3$ , represent the densities of respective separated blood components.

10. (Original) A method according to Claim 5 wherein the  $\rho$  values are different for each term in the relationship such that the first  $\rho$  value, in  $\rho_1g_1h_1$ , is the density of the inlet composite fluid to be separated, whereas, the second and third  $\rho$  values, appearing in  $\rho_2g_2h_2$  and  $\rho_3g_3h_3$ , represent the densities of respective first and second separated fluid components; and the second  $\rho$  value in  $\rho_2g_2h_2$  includes first and second elements from the respective first and second separated fluid components, such that  $\rho_2g_2h_2$  is the sum of  $\rho_{1stcomponent}g_{1stcomponent}(h_2-h_i)$  and  $\rho_{2ndcomponent}g_{2ndcomponent}h_i$ ; wherein  $h_i$  is the height of the interface between the first and second separated fluid components.

11. (Original) A method according to Claim 10 wherein the composite fluid to be separated is blood and the  $\rho$  values are different for each term in the relationship such that the first  $\rho$  value, in  $\rho_1g_1h_1$ , is the density of whole blood, whereas, the respective first and second separated fluid

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$\rho$  values, appearing in  $\rho_{1\text{stcomponent}}g_{1\text{stcomponent}}(h_2-h_1)$  and  $\rho_{2\text{ndcomponent}}g_{2\text{ndcomponent}}h_1$ ; represent the densities of the separated components, plasma and red blood cells (RBCs), respectively.

12. (Original) A method according to Claim 1 further comprising selecting the respective first and second lengths of said first and second separated fluid outlet channels to each other to provide a substantial fluid pressure balance for respective fluids flowing therethrough.

13. (Original) A method according to Claim 1 further comprising selecting the respective first and second lengths of said first and second separated fluid outlet channels to each other to provide a substantial fluid pressure balance for respective fluids flowing through the respective first and second outlet channels, and is defined such that it provides fluid flow control of the interface of separated fluid components within the circumferential separation channel.

14. (Original) A method according to Claim 1 further comprising selecting the respective first and second lengths of said first and second separated fluid outlet channels to each other to provide a substantial fluid pressure balance for respective fluids flowing through the respective first and second outlet channels, and is defined as:

$$\rho_2 g h_2 = \rho_3 g_3 h_3$$

wherein the first length of the first outlet channel is  $h_2$ , and the second length of the second outlet channel is  $h_3$ , wherein  $g$  is a gravitational acceleration value and  $\rho_2$  represents the density of the fluid in the first outlet channel and  $\rho_3$  represents the density of the fluid in the second outlet channel.

15. (Original) A method according to Claim 14 wherein the  $\rho gh$  values may be incrementally summed such that  $\Sigma(\rho gh)_2 = \Sigma(\rho gh)_3$ .

16. (Original) A method according to Claim 14 in which the composite fluid to be separated is blood and the first and second separated components are plasma and red blood cells (RBCs), respectively.

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17. (Original) A method according to Claim 14 in which the  $\rho_2$  value in the  $\rho_2g_2h_2$  term has two distinct components derived from a combination of separated fluid component terms such that  $\rho_2g_2h_2$  is the sum of  $\rho_{1\text{stcomponent}}g_{1\text{stcomponent}}(h_2-h_1)$  and a  $\rho_{2\text{ndcomponent}}g_{2\text{ndcomponent}}h_1$ ; whereby  $h_1$  is the height of the interface between the first and second separated fluids, and,

$$\rho_2g_2h_2 = \rho_{1\text{stcomponent}}g_{1\text{stcomponent}}(h_2-h_1) + \rho_{2\text{ndcomponent}}g_{2\text{ndcomponent}}h_1 = \rho_{2\text{ndcomponent}}g_{2\text{ndcomponent}}h_3 = \rho_3gh_3.$$

18. (Original) A method according to Claim 14 in which the composite fluid to be separated is blood and the first and second separated components are plasma and red blood cells (RBCs); and wherein the  $\rho_2$  value in the  $\rho_2gh_2$  term has two distinct components derived from a combination of separated fluid component terms, thus having a plasma and an RBC component such that  $\rho_2g_2h_2$  is the sum of  $\rho_{\text{plasma}}g_{\text{plasma}}(h_2-h_1)$  and a  $\rho_{\text{RBC}}g_{\text{RBC}}h_1$  portion; wherein  $h_1$  is the height of the interface between the RBCs and the plasma, and,

$$\rho_2g_2h_2 = \rho_{\text{plasma}}g_{\text{plasma}}(h_2-h_1) + \rho_{\text{RBC}}g_{\text{RBC}}h_1 = \rho_{\text{RBC}}g_{\text{RBC}}h_3 = \rho_3gh_3.$$

19. (Original) A method according to Claim 14 wherein the inlet position of the inlet channel is designated as  $h_1$  and wherein the first outlet position of the first outlet channel is  $h_2$ , and the second outlet position of the second outlet channel is  $h_3$ , wherein  $g_1$ ,  $g_2$  and  $g_3$  are centrifugal values and  $\rho_1$  represents the density of the fluid in the fluid inlet channel,  $\rho_2$  represents the density of the fluid in the first outlet channel, and  $\rho_3$  represents the density of the fluid in the second outlet channel and these values are related to each other such that the inlet fluid dynamic pressure,  $\rho_1g_1h_1$ , is greater than the either of the two outlet fluid dynamic pressures,  $\rho_2g_2h_2$  and  $\rho_3g_3h_3$ , as in:

$$\rho_1g_1h_1 > \rho_2g_2h_2 \quad \text{or} \quad \rho_3g_3h_3$$

so that fluid will flow from the inlet toward the outlets.

20. (Original) A method according to Claim 19 wherein the  $\rho$  values are different for each term in the relationship such that the first  $\rho$  value, in  $\rho_1g_1h_1$ , is the density of the inlet composite fluid to be separated, whereas, the second and third  $\rho$  values, appearing in  $\rho_2g_2h_2$  and  $\rho_3g_3h_3$ , represent the densities of the respective first and second separated fluid components.

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21. (Original) A method according to Claim 18 wherein the composite fluid to be separated is blood and the  $\rho$  values are different for each term in the relationship such that the first  $\rho$  value, in  $\rho_1g_1h_1$ , is the density of whole blood, whereas, the second and third  $\rho$  values, appearing in  $\rho_2g_2h_2$  and  $\rho_3g_3h_3$ , represent the densities of the first and second separated components, plasma and red blood cells (RBCs).
22. (Original) A method according to Claim 1 further comprising delivering the separated fluid component to at least one separated fluid outlet channel such that the separated fluid component retains kinetic energy to flow to the corresponding separated component fluid receiver.
23. (Original) A method according to Claim 22 in which the kinetic energy is retained by action of a vortex pump configuration.
24. (Original) A method according to Claim 1 further comprising providing a balance channel which is disposed in fluid communication with the circumferential channel, said balance channel being between said proximal end of said circumferential channel and said first channel and having a geometry that counterbalances said first and second outlet channels, whereby said balance channel may provide a weight balance to said configuration relative to said inlet channel and the at least one outlet channel.

Claims 25-31. (Cancelled)